

## STREET SCENES LAST NIGHT

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

The biggest election crowds ever known in Honolulu gathered on King street last night to get the election news from the bulletins displayed from the newspaper offices. The principal crowds were in front of the Advertiser office, where bulletins both of the local and of the national elections were displayed, and where Bonine's moving pictures entertained the tremendous concourse during the intervals between the posting of bulletins, which were put out as quickly as the returns they announced were received.

Bonine's pictures made a great hit with the crowd. He did not display any of his local films, but he put several miles of entertaining, humorous and instructive scenes through his machine, and in addition a number of lantern slides. There were lantern slides of most of the candidates and then there was one of Roosevelt on horseback, in the uniform of a Rough Rider, and it caught the crowd. There was another one of Mark Twain, taken in the famous white suit with which he astonished Washington, and gave as his reason for wearing it that when a man was seventy years of age he could do as he liked.

Humor was rife in the crowd. It seemed as though the bulletins showed only pleasing figures for everybody and each new set was loudly cheered.

Between nine and ten o'clock a bulletin was displayed stating that Kuhio had 2526 votes, McCandless 1809, and Notley 717. First there were loud cheers at the Prince's lead and then somebody said in a loud voice: "Gee, whizz; he's matched 'em. Cupid has exactly as many votes as Notley and McCandless put together." A glance at the figures will show this to be correct. It went through the crowd like wildfire and soon there was another outburst of cheering.

Along the street-car tracks, where an occasional car coming along King street forced the crowd to compress itself and make room, the humorists seemed to have taken their stand. The motormen came in for plenty of good-natured joking, the which they took smilingly, sometimes giving as good as they were given.

"Here comes Cathcart," shouted a young Hawaiian as a car came slowly down the tracks; "breaking through the whole bunch and winning easily." The motorman turned to the joker and said in a clear voice: "I don't owe you anything, do I?" Then the man with the josh subsided.

Prince Cupid was standing on the outskirts of the crowd in his shirt-sleeves. He was talking to a group of friends and he was smiling. Up came a man with a loud voice and a prominent funny streak. "Lend the Prince a coat, somebody," he shouted; "he left his on Hawaii." Quick as a flash Kuhio turned and said: "No, it wasn't my coat I left, only my mark." Then the crowd laughed again and there was another joker sent to discomfiture.

The entire population of Honolulu seemed to have congregated in front of the Advertiser office. Between Fort and Bethel streets humanity had packed itself to the limit and the only way to get through was to wait for a car and stand on the step until it had bored its careful way through the crowd. Hotel street was absolutely deserted. Up till 9 o'clock the moving-picture shows and saloons in that neighborhood might as well have been out of business. The proprietor of one of the former stood on the curb and gazed greedily down towards King street. Presently he sighed and said: "Oh, if only I were a newspaper to-night."

Nothing was brisker than it has been so far. No large amounts were wagered, but there were a great many sports rampant who had five or ten dollars to place on their favorites. Most of the betting was done on the race between Hughes and Moore. Cathcart was hardly mentioned and the congressional struggle was referred to only in the light of past wagers.

The broker who put up \$4000 against \$2000 that Kuhio would win, ran up against the Prince in the crowd and bandied a few joking words with him. "If I lose," said the broker, "will you pay my fare to San Francisco, Cupid?" Kuhio smiled. "No," he said, "I won't be able to pay your fare, but I have a stand-in at a beauty."

Close into the crowd as far as possible were three automobiles at the Wai-kiki end of the jam. Each of these machines was occupied by women sympathizers of some of the candidates. They watched the Advertiser bulletins very carefully and, every now and then, one could hear little gasps of relief or disappointment as the figures appeared beneath the electric lights on the balcony.

Bob Shingle was here, there and everywhere and he was cheered at every recognition. That good campaign smile of his broadened and lengthened until one would think that he had gone through a course of facial exercise for it. Somebody who had read the Ad-

vertiser account of the polo games on Maui produced a smile and shouted: "Here he comes feller, here comes the White Knight." Mr. Shingle smiled a little more sweetly than usual, if possible, apparently not appreciating the allusion. Then the original herald shouted: "He didn't quite fall over his horse's neck, but we'll fall over him, you bet." And the crowd cheered lustily not quite knowing what it was cheering about, but willing to make a noise about anything.

A funny incident occurred early in the evening before the sun had taken away its kindly light from the telegrams posted in the windows of the Advertiser office. Hughes of New York was posted as being a probable winner according to some big New York politician's forecast. An old Irishman stopped to read the notice and then was heard to remark in a very emphatic tone: "Oi don't know phwat the dickens Noo York knows about Honolulu, but I voted for Hughes meself. They must have heard about it."

There was a little group of satirists standing comfortably near the crowd where they could lean against a wall and make apposite remarks about people and politics. Somebody said something about George Beckley. "Beckley," replied one of the epigrammatists, "Beckley! You know what he is going to do don't you? Treasurer this time, sure. Then Mayor, then Delegate to Congress, then Governor and finally President of the United States. Sure thing! Well, I wonder."

Up till the last returns came in the interest was very intense. People watched the figures as though they were listening to the verdict of a jury on each individual's accusation. Like all Americans they treated the matter lightly, but there was an undercurrent that proved how seriously the people have taken the election.

The street however did not contain the whole of the crowd. The roofs of the buildings opposite the Advertiser office, the Metropolitan and Waiti buildings, were the reserved seats for a good many score, and the windows of all the buildings from which a view, or even a partial view of the election bulletins could be secured, were filled.

People got tired of standing but still they stood. A good many people got enjoyment and forgot their own fatigue by watching others shift from one foot to the other in the effort to find an easy way of standing.

As the hours dragged along the curbs on both sides of the street, and the sidewalks in buildings on the street were found by people to be possible as places to sit down, and sit down hundreds of them did, to jump up and get into the middle of the street again when even a shout announced that a new bulletin had appeared on the balcony of the Advertiser office.

The Bulletin too showed election returns and some interesting pictures and these had an audience.

More elaborate plans for securing election returns promptly were made this year than were ever made in this Territory before. There was a telephone in every voting booth in the city as there was also electric light. The telephones were put in by the Republican Campaign Committee, the dearth of funds which characterized the first part of the campaign having given way to a plethora in the latter part. The instructions to the inspectors of election were to telephone the first returns to the Secretary's office at the Capitol. But apparently a great many forgot they were government officials and remembered only that they were partisans and telephoned results to the party headquarters before they remembered to telephone them to the Secretary's office.

The Democrats, though they didn't have money to put in a telephone system had a number of exceedingly zealous partisans who made Mercenaries of themselves and made haste with returns to Democratic headquarters as soon as they were announced. So efficient was this volunteer service that in some instances the returns were at the Democratic headquarters ahead of their announcement either at the Republican headquarters or at the Secretary's office.

The first official returns to come to the Secretary's office were from the First Precinct of the Fourth District. They arrived at 8:30 o'clock. They contained the vote for delegate, senators and representatives.

The returns from the other Islands were received by wireless, arrangements for this having been made.

## HAWAII DIVIDES ITS SENATORS

Wireless from Hawaii, 3 a. m.

Kuhio, 1149; McCandless, 819.

**Senators**—Brown (R.), 982; Baker (D.), 990.

**Representatives**—First District, Alfonso (R.), 719; Kealawa (D.), 578; Moanauli (R.), 561; Furtado (D.), 505.

**Home Rulers take County Attorney and Treasurer. Clerk may be Democrat.**

Chas. Rose, newly elected Deputy Sheriff, is thirty years old today, and appreciates the fine present the voters of the county gave him yesterday.

## PLACES ABOVE CANE LAND FOR THE SMALL FARMERS

You can not homestead lands of great original value. We have tried it on the mainland . . . and the President has had to withdraw such lands. The same is true of your cane land already developed. You can not homestead that because it is too valuable as cane land, and the homesteader will find it more profitable to turn it over to sugar companies on some pretence or other . . . but you have thousands of acres above the cane lands, valuable for diversified industries.—Frederick T. Newell, Director of the U. S. Reclamation Service.

Director Frederick Newell of the United States Reclamation Service, after several weeks of close personal observation of the public lands of the Territory, covering Hawaii, Maui, Oahu and Kauai, states that the homesteader makes a mistake in wishing to procure only the original valuable lands for homesteading. Lands valuable for cane lands should be devoted to the cane-growing industry. Lands above these sugar lands, available for other small farming industries, can be utilized, Mr. Newell thinks, with profit, and he is of the opinion that it filled by intelligent homesteaders these great acreages would team with a flourishing population. In an interview yesterday Mr. Newell said:

"The outlook for homesteading in the Islands seems to be excellent compared to what it is on the mainland. While you have difficulties, they are such as have been overcome elsewhere and can, undoubtedly, be overcome here by united effort and business-like study of the situation. The experiments that have been made in homesteading, whether successful or not, have been very instructive, and there is no doubt in my mind that if you keep on as you have started, you will have quite an increase in homesteads and in numbers of people upon them, obtaining a living from them."

"We want to do everything possible to settle the native so that every man will have his home and enough land to furnish him support if he is reasonably industrious. The two things that are very striking at first are, that the land, to be useful for homesteads, must not be too valuable, but must be such that a man who is industrious and prosperous can make valuable. You can not homestead lands of great original value. We have tried it on the mainland, allowed homesteaders to select fine, rich lands in the forest belts, but they have turned them over to timber companies under one pretext or another, and the President has withdrawn such lands and put them into the forest reserves. The same is true of your cane land already developed. You can not homestead that because it is too valuable as cane land, and the homesteader there would find it more profitable to turn it over to sugar companies on some pretence or other."

"You can not have complete success by giving the homesteader too much. The idea of the Federal law is to give him sufficient for support of himself and family. If more, he may speculate with it or neglect it, and to that extent he keeps some other man out."

"So, for best results for every citizen, we find reclaimed lands work out more successfully—that is, lands in the original state having little value, but which with water and hard, intelligent work on the part of the homesteader, become valuable."

"You have a good many thousand acres of such lands above the sugar cane lands, not valuable for sugar, but valuable for diversified industries, and these, it seems to me, are going to be the lands that will support quite a dense population of intelligent and high-grade farmers."

"The climate on these uplands is, in many respects, better and more invigorating than that of the lower cane lands. The character of it is sufficiently diversified to insure different character of crops. Of course, with diversified farming comes a great many industries, trading and small manufacturing, which spring up in thickly settled agricultural communities."

"The great question is about getting capital to develop these lands. On the mainland it has been solved by the government advancing money, doing the work, and then getting the actual cost of surveys, examination, construction, maintenance, etc., back from the settlers in ten annual payments without profit or interest. The gain to the government is from having a large number of responsible citizens on a very large and taxable area."

"Whether in the Islands this can be done with Federal or Territorial funds is a question which has got to be worked out before Congress. I will be glad to be of any assistance possible to carry out any plan the people here may wish to pursue."

"We should have as soon as possible a careful account of stock of the lands and the waters, and a survey of all of the lands of the Islands, and an estimate of all of the waters, whether private or public."

"Then would come the preparation of somewhat ideal plans to attempt to fit these to the vested rights; in other words, view the situation from the largest conception rather than begin with the small idea and build up to the larger. It is better to reclaim an area of 50,000 acres at the relatively large cost than to reclaim 10,000 acres at the least cost per acre. Private capital will, of course, take care of good interests, while the public funds should be used to develop the largest area without so much regard to the immediate cost."

"There is no part of the Territory of the United States where this reclamation seems more attractive and where the right kind of intelligent and hard-working men can establish themselves with greater comfort than in Hawaii, although, of course, there are pioneer conditions of transportation that have got to be met and pioneer conditions of insect pests and all sorts of trouble to be encountered where men start in on a new kind of work."

Mr. Newell expects to leave here for San Francisco on the transport Crook about November 14.

## WIRELESS RETURNS FROM OTHER ISLANDS UP TO 2 A. M.

Delegate and Senators, Hamakua and Molokai to hear from.

**FROM LAHAINA**—Kalama, 1097; Raymond, 899; Robinson, 1085; White, 1052; Kuhio, 1092; McCandless, 447; Notley, 721.

Wireless from Lahaina, Maui (four precincts to hear from)—Kuhio, 927; McCandless, 416; Notley, 693.

**FROM HILO**—Twelve precincts, both districts, Republican victory, except treasurer, close, and Hewitt, Senator, running light.

Kuhio leads McCandless by 190.

**HAWAII (1:10 a. m.)**—Complete returns except Kalapana: Cupid, 1180; McCandless, 814; Notley, 896.

**FROM KAUAI**—Kuhio, 475; McCandless, 347; Notley, 177. Senator and Representatives all Republican. All county officers Republican except auditor. Niihau vote to hear from. Probably will elect Republican auditor.

**FROM WEST HAWAII**—Representatives: Holstein, Kaniho, Makekani, and Kawewehi.

**MAUI COMPLETE RETURNS, EXCEPT LANAI**—Senators: Kalama (R.), 1312; Robinson (R.), 1299; White (D.), 1311; Raymond (D.), 1135.

**MAUI REPRESENTATIVES, COMPLETE EXCEPT LANAI**—Nawahine (D.), 1834; Nakaleka (R.), 1369; Carley (R.), 1285; Hihio (D.), 1332; Kawaka (R.), 1269; Waiwalele (R.), 1281; Gomes (R.), 1215; Kane (D.), 1130; Kaukane (D.), 1035; Kuula (D.), 1272; Mossman (D.), 1053. Elected.

**MAUI (1:08 a. m.)**—Supervisors: Hana, Hana; Makawao, Pogue; Wailuku, Lyons; Lahaina, Kauli; Molokai, Meyer. All Republican deputy sheriffs except Molokai elected; also Sheriff Saffery and Attorney Coke.

## RICH SNUFF BOXES.

It is said that Lord Rosebery possesses the costliest collection of snuff boxes in the world. Many of them are solid gold, and some are set with brilliants. A curiously inlaid enamel snuff box was at one time the property of Napoleon Bonaparte; a small black box studded with three diamonds belonged to the eminent statesman Pitt; while another, plainly inlaid with fine gold, was used by Fox. Although the collection only comprises twenty-two boxes altogether, its estimated value is \$175,000.

## THE BRECKONS INVESTIGATION

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

William R. Harr, a special assistant to the United States Attorney General, who arrived here by the Siberia to investigate, on behalf of the Attorney General, the charges against United States District Attorney Breckons, has already begun his work. He had a conference yesterday with Mr. Breckons, and also with Rev. E. W. Thwing.

"Just what form the investigation will take," he said yesterday afternoon, "I cannot say. It will be guided somewhat no doubt by circumstances. Mr. Breckons very naturally does not want any more publicity in the matter than is necessary. At the same time the public wants to feel assured that a thorough and an impartial investigation is being made. The matter is a public one, and at the same time it is in a sense a confidential matter for the department. The department wants to know the truth. That is what I am here to find out, if it is possible. I shall therefore be guided in the manner and the method of my work, by the purpose to find out the truth. It is hardly likely that I shall feel it best to make public through the newspapers everything I do or even everything I find."

"I have seen both Mr. Breckons and Mr. Thwing today and I have in a way already begun the investigation."

"As to how long I shall remain here, I cannot say. While I shall remain no longer than is necessary, I shall stay as long as it is necessary. I shall probably be here two or three weeks."

Mr. Harr is stopping at the Vida Villa on King street.

## VESUVIUS TEAKETTLE BESIDES KILAUEA

SAN FRANCISCO, October 25.—Rev. F. C. Powell, a brother of the order of St. John the Evangelist, known in Boston, where the order has its headquarters, as the Cowley Fathers, arrived here yesterday from Honolulu, after a six weeks' preaching tour in the Hawaiian Islands. Father Powell was in South Africa, working among the Kaffirs, for a number of years, and served as chaplain with the British forces during the Boer war. He was very much interested in all he saw in the islands and expressed the opinion yesterday that the Hawaiian territory is the most important distributing center of civilization in the world.

"It is stationed at the crossroads of the Pacific. The population includes 25,000 Chinese and 80,000 Japanese. These aliens while in the islands see the American in his own environment and when they go back to their own country it is with their prejudice against the white man broken and however unconsciously, they go home as missionaries of the American civilization."

Father Powell, who has been an extensive traveler, was astounded at the beauties of Kilauea, Hawaii's famous volcano, which is tame and harmless, but in a chronic state of eruption.

"Compared with Kilauea," said Father Powell, "Vesuvius is a teakettle."

## BULLETIN LIE ABOUT CHILTONS.

Editor Advertiser: I wish to say that the story in the Bulletin's first and second editions yesterday that myself and my "boys" voted for Cathcart is a fabrication. After seeing the Bulletin's first edition story I called at the office of that paper to deny it, but the story stayed at the top of the Bulletin's first page of the second edition, and a mangled version of the denial hidden away at the bottom of the page and unheeded, was all I got for my pains. The statement made by my boy to the reporter of the Bulletin was in answer to a question whether he intended to scratch Cathcart. He said he had no personal objections to Cathcart. He was then asked how his father was going to vote. He replied that he could not say how the rest of the family was going to vote. Yet the Bulletin, in spite of my denial, said that I and my "two boys" would vote for Cathcart. I have only one son who is eligible to vote and I made no statement as to him or as to how I intended to vote. Neither did my son.

WILLIAM R. CHILTON.

## JUDD'S IDEA OF HUMOR.

"Rumor has it that Alexander & Baldwin's fleet, which was burned last night, was set on fire by an Advertiser reporter," said Chairman Judd of the Republican County Committee this noon. "As campaign manager I would, however, rather credit another rumor, which has it that the fiend who blew up Taylor's tank was responsible for the outrage."—Bulletin.

Chairman Judd stated to an Advertiser reporter that he did not believe the rumor, but he had heard it, thought it was a good joke and so handed it to a Bulletin reporter.

## GREAT DAY FOR THE JAPANESE

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

While the Americans were selecting a new ruler yesterday, the Japanese were celebrating the birthday of the one they have. Everywhere throughout the city Japanese flags were flying. Japanese places of business were closed, and Japanese everywhere in their best attire were making a holiday of it. It was the Emperor's birthday. In honor of the day flags were flying over all the consulates.

Consul Ueno received the Japanese residents at the consulate from 8 to 10 o'clock in the forenoon and the public of other nationalities from 11 to 12:30 o'clock. The Japanese were received in the large reception hall on the third floor. On the stage were large portraits of the Emperor and Empress, handsomely framed and draped. About the walls were a number of exceedingly handsome flags and banners which had been presented to Consul Ueno at various times, many of them by Chinese, and these displayed the characteristics of Chinese work, heavy gold embroidery and arrangement of colors.

The number of Japanese who called to pay their respects to their new consul was very large. Nearly all the prominent merchants and professional men in the Japanese colony called and these were followed by a large number of Japanese students, and school children accompanied by their teachers.

The reception to the residents other than Japanese was held in the reception room on the second floor. Consul General Ueno was in full consular uniform, a handsome uniform of dark cloth with an abundance of gold lace and ornamentation. He was assisted in receiving by Consular Secretary Abo who was also in uniform. Among the first to arrive were Governor Frear accompanied by his staff, and Secretary Mott-Smith. With him and following him were nearly all the heads of departments in the Territorial government. The consular corps arrived singly and in couples, and there were quite a number of leading citizens also called to pay their respects.

Consul Ueno's family has not yet arrived and hence there were no ladies among the consul's callers.

Refreshments were served to those who called, and the affair was in all ways a very pleasant affair.

In the evening the Consul gave a banquet to about four hundred invited guests. The invitations were limited to Japanese. About forty or fifty of those present were ladies. The affair was in manner of arrangement and service partly Japanese and partly American. There was music and a theatrical representation.

"There are some points about your writings that resemble Milton," said the editor. "Do you think so?" cried the delighted author. "Yes," the editor continued, "you employ almost the same punctuation marks."—Stray Stories.

## WHAT IT WILL DO.

A woman buys a sewing machine for what it will do; not as an article of furniture. A man carries a watch to tell him the time; not as an investment of surplus capital. The same principle when one is ill. We want the medicine or the treatment which will relieve and cure. The friend in need must be a friend indeed, something, or somebody, with a reputation. There should be no guesswork in treating disease. People have the right to know what a medicine is, and what it will do, before they take it. It must have behind it an open record of benefit to others for the same diseases, a series of cures that proves its merit and inspires confidence. It is because it has such a record that

**WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION** is bought and used without hesitation or doubt. Its Good Name is the solid basis for the faith the people have in it; and a good name has to be earned by good deeds. It does what you have a right to expect it to do. It is palatable as honey and contains all the curative properties of pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. In Scrofula, Anemia, Nervous and General Debility, Influenza and Wasting Complaints, it is to be thoroughly relied upon. Doctor J. L. Carrick says: "I have had remarkable success with it in the treatment of Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Catarrh and Scrofulous Affections. It is of special value in nervous prostration and depraved nutrition; it stimulates the appetite and the digestion, promotes assimilation, and enters directly into the circulation with the food. I consider it a marvelous success in medicine." Every dose effective. "It cannot disappoint you." Sold by chemists.